

Abstract

The invention provides a method for the amplification of nucleic acid fragments from a sample
5 that comprises two or three thermocyclic amplification reactions, whereby completely
randomized primers are used in the first amplification reaction and specific primers are used in
the second amplification reaction, characterized in that, to amplify the DNA, a mixture of at least
two DNA polymerases is used, at least one of which possesses proofreading activity. Using this
method, DNA from single cells or cell clones with a low cell count can be used in mutation
10 analysis.

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